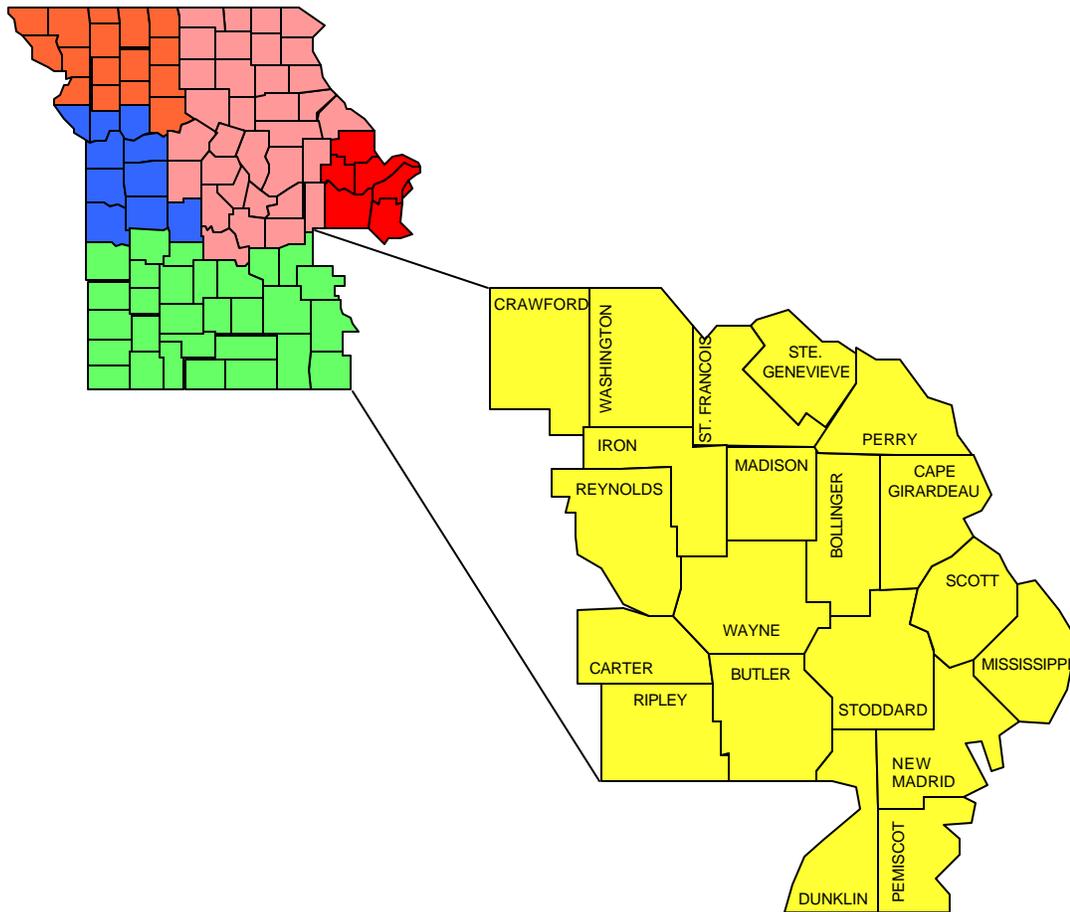


Southeast HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Southeast HIV Region

County	White	African American	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Is	Hispanic	Total
Bollinger County	11,763 97.8%	25 0.2%	87 0.7%	26 0.2%	68 0.6%	12,029 100.0%
Butler County	37,663 92.2%	2,132 5.2%	227 0.6%	183 0.4%	412 1.0%	40,867 100.0%
Cape Girardeau County	63,290 92.1%	3,624 5.3%	248 0.4%	533 0.8%	624 0.9%	68,693 100.0%
Carter County	5,739 96.6%	5 0.1%	80 1.3%	6 0.1%	72 1.2%	5,941 100.0%
Crawford County	22,408 98.3%	33 0.1%	99 0.4%	44 0.2%	176 0.8%	22,804 100.0%
Dunklin County	29,388 88.6%	2,879 8.7%	104 0.3%	94 0.3%	824 2.5%	33,155 100.0%
Iron County	10,348 96.7%	167 1.6%	36 0.3%	10 0.1%	62 0.6%	10,697 100.0%
Madison County	11,599 98.3%	15 0.1%	30 0.3%	34 0.3%	66 0.6%	11,800 100.0%
Mississippi County	10,463 77.9%	2,757 20.5%	33 0.2%	16 0.1%	129 1.0%	13,427 100.0%
New Madrid County	16,442 83.2%	3,035 15.4%	37 0.2%	28 0.1%	183 0.9%	19,760 100.0%
Pemiscot County	14,386 71.8%	5,259 26.2%	51 0.3%	57 0.3%	315 1.6%	20,047 100.0%
Perry County	17,808 98.2%	33 0.2%	42 0.2%	122 0.7%	93 0.5%	18,132 100.0%
Reynolds County	6,398 95.6%	35 0.5%	86 1.3%	13 0.2%	55 0.8%	6,689 100.0%
Ripley County	13,127 97.2%	6 0.0%	179 1.3%	32 0.2%	132 1.0%	13,509 100.0%
Scott County	35,442 87.7%	4,246 10.5%	113 0.3%	96 0.2%	448 1.1%	40,422 100.0%
St. Francois County	53,494 96.1%	1,126 2.0%	196 0.4%	187 0.3%	447 0.8%	55,641 100.0%
Ste. Genevieve County	17,491 98.0%	128 0.7%	53 0.3%	29 0.2%	132 0.7%	17,842 100.0%
Stoddard County	28,915 97.3%	270 0.9%	118 0.4%	31 0.1%	231 0.8%	29,705 100.0%
Washington County	22,286 95.5%	578 2.5%	155 0.7%	37 0.2%	170 0.7%	23,344 100.0%
Wayne County	12,951 97.7%	22 0.2%	77 0.6%	19 0.1%	65 0.5%	13,259 100.0%
Region Totals	441,401 92.4%	26,375 5.5%	2,051 0.4%	1,597 0.3%	4,704 1.0%	477,763 100.0%

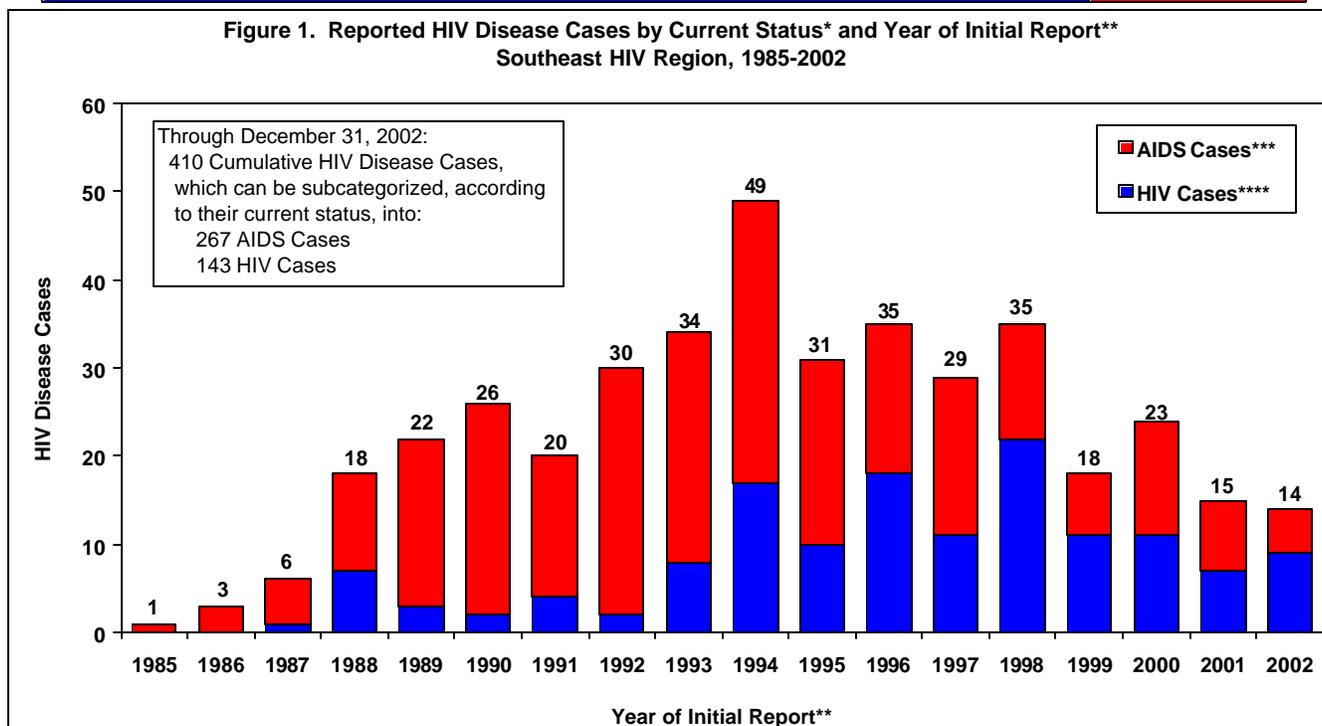
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 410 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southeast HIV Region. In 2002, 14 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 197.)
- Of these 410 HIV Disease cases, 267 (65.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 149 (55.8%) of the 267 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 118 (44.2%) are living.
- In 2002, 5 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 194) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 197).
- Of the 410 reported HIV Disease cases, 143 (34.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 9 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



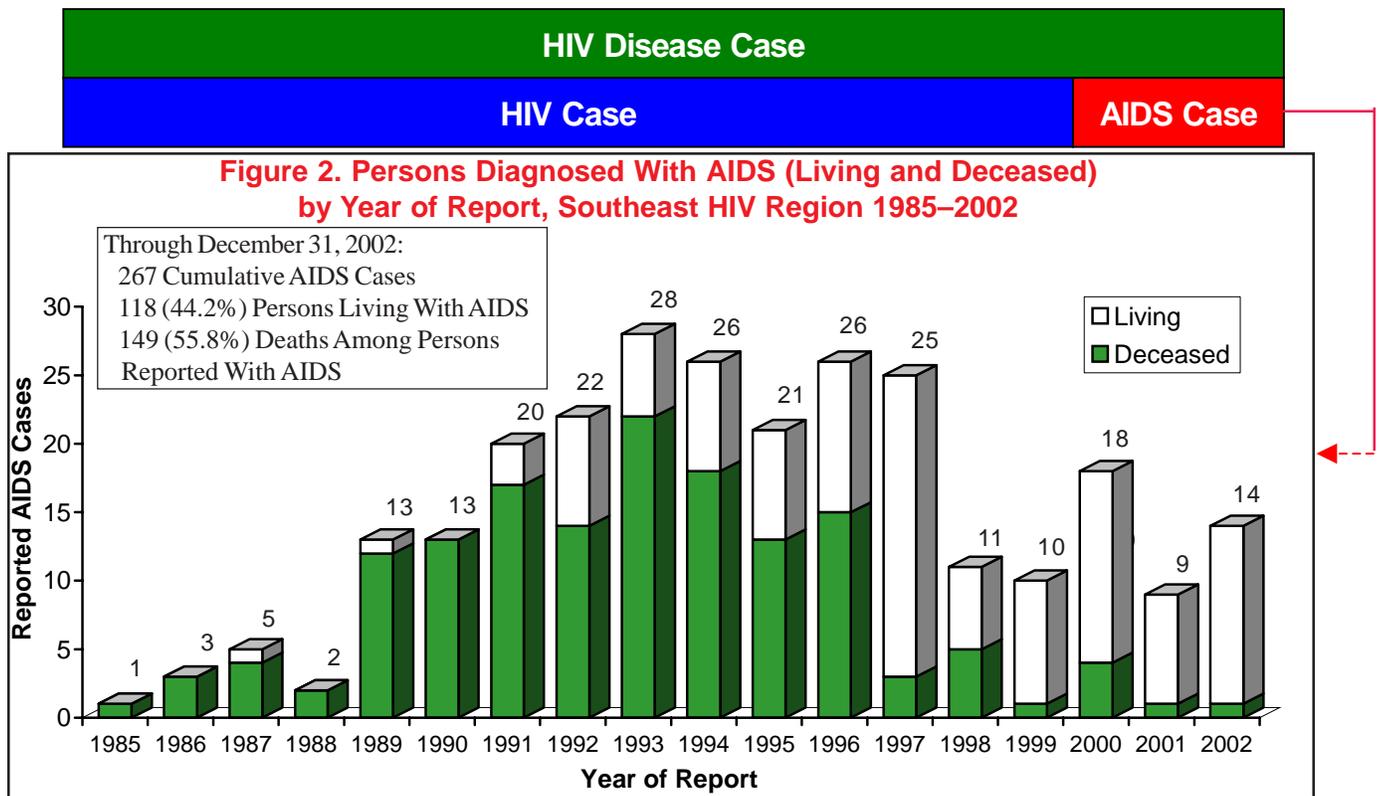
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 75.5% of the 143 HIV cases and 78.2% of the 267 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although blacks make up only about 6% of the Southeast HIV Region’s population, they have accounted for 26.6% of cumulative reported HIV cases and 18.7% of cumulative reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (15.2) was 16.9 times the rate in whites* (0.9).
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 35 cumulative reported female HIV cases, 17 (48.6%) were in black females. Of the 58 cumulative reported AIDS cases, 29 (50.0%) were in black females.
- Of the 143 cumulative reported HIV cases, 55 (38.5%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 45 (30.0%) in 30-39 year olds, 20 (14.0%) in 40-49 year olds, 12 (8.4%) in 13-19 year olds, and 10 (7.0%) in persons 50 years of age and older.
- Of the 140 adult/adolescent cumulative reported HIV cases: 59 (42.1%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (7.9%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 14 (10.0%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 39 (27.9%) in heterosexual contacts; and 14 (10.0%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 263 adult/adolescent cumulative reported AIDS cases: 129 (49.0%) were in MSM; 17 (6.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 35 (13.3%) in IDUs; 53 (20.1%) in heterosexual contacts; and 11 (4.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult”, many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 3 perinatal HIV cases and 2 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

* Throughout this document, whenever HIV Disease is being discussed, term “white” indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and “black” indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (i.e., white or black), are characterized as “Hispanic”.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

HIV Disease Case	
HIV Case	AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1985–2002

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2002*	%	Cumulative	%	Reported 2002	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
	Cases		Cases		Cases		Cases		Cases	
Gender										
Male	6	(66.7%)	108	(75.5%)	8	(57.1%)	209	(78.3%)	317	(77.3%)
Female	3	(33.3%)	35	(24.5%)	6	(42.9%)	58	(21.7%)	93	(22.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	4	(44.4%)	102	(71.3%)	9	(64.3%)	215	(80.5%)	317	(77.3%)
Black	4	(44.4%)	38	(26.6%)	5	(35.7%)	50	(18.7%)	88	(21.5%)
Other/Unknown	1	(11.1%)	3	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)	5	(1.2%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	3	(33.3%)	84	(58.7%)	7	(50.0%)	186	(69.7%)	270	(65.9%)
Black Male	2	(22.2%)	21	(14.7%)	1	(7.1%)	21	(7.9%)	42	(10.2%)
Other//Unknown Male	1	(11.1%)	3	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)	5	(1.2%)
White Female	1	(11.1%)	18	(12.6%)	2	(14.3%)	29	(10.9%)	47	(11.5%)
Black Female	2	(22.2%)	17	(11.9%)	4	(28.6%)	29	(10.9%)	46	(11.2%)
Other/Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis ‡										
<13	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.1%)		
13-19	0	(0.0%)	12	(8.4%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(2.2%)		
20-29	6	(66.7%)	55	(38.5%)	5	(35.7%)	61	(22.8%)		
30-39	0	(0.0%)	43	(30.0%)	6	(42.9%)	116	(43.4%)		
40-49	2	(22.2%)	20	(14.0%)	2	(14.3%)	53	(19.9%)		
50+	1	(11.1%)	10	(7.0%)	1	(7.1%)	28	(10.5%)		
Southeast HIV Region Total	9	(100.0%)	143	(100.0%)	14	(100.0%)	267	(100.0%)	410	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
 †For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
 ‡For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast HIV Region Cumulative Through December 2002

Exposure Category	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	66	(47.1%)	133	(50.6%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug	11	(7.9%)	17	(6.5%)
Injecting Drug Use	14	(10.0%)	38	(14.4%)
Heterosexual Contact	45	(32.1%)	57	(21.7%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	(2.1%)	10	(3.8%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	1	(0.7%)	8	(3.0%)
Risk Not Specified	—	—	—	—
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	140	(100.0%)	263	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	3		4	
Total	143		267	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Where

- Of the 143 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region, 29 (20.3%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 18 (12.6%) from Scott County, and 17 (11.9%) from St. Francois County. The remaining 79 (55.2%) of cases came from 15 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-13 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51). Of the 38 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Cape Girardeau County (10 cases, or 26.3%).
- Of the 267 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region, 53 (19.8%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 42 (15.7%) from St. Francois County, 28 (10.5%) from Dunklin County, and 20 (7.5%) from Scott County. The remaining 124 (46.4%) cases came from 14 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-17 cases. See Figure 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51.) Of 50 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 10 cases (20.0%) were from Dunklin County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southeast HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Southeast HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri’s other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the Southeast HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County [†]	29	100.0%	17	58.6%	10	34.5%
Scott County [†]	18	100.0%	10	55.6%	8	44.4%
St. Francois County [†]	17	100.0%	16	94.1%	1	5.9%
Pemiscot County [†]	13	100.0%	8	61.5%	5	38.5%
Dunklin County [†]	13	100.0%	11	84.6%	2	15.4%
Butler County [†]	11	100.0%	9	81.8%	2	18.2%
Remainder of Region [†]	42	100.0%	31	73.8%	10	23.8%
Southeast HIV Region [†]	143	100.0%	102	71.3%	38	26.6%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County [†]	53	100.0%	45	84.9%	7	13.2%
St. Francois County [†]	42	100.0%	41	97.6%	1	2.4%
Dunklin County [†]	28	100.0%	18	64.3%	10	35.7%
Scott County [†]	20	100.0%	15	75.0%	5	25.0%
Remainder of Region [†]	124	100.0%	96	77.4%	27	21.8%
Southeast HIV Region [†]	267	100.0%	215	80.5%	50	18.7%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

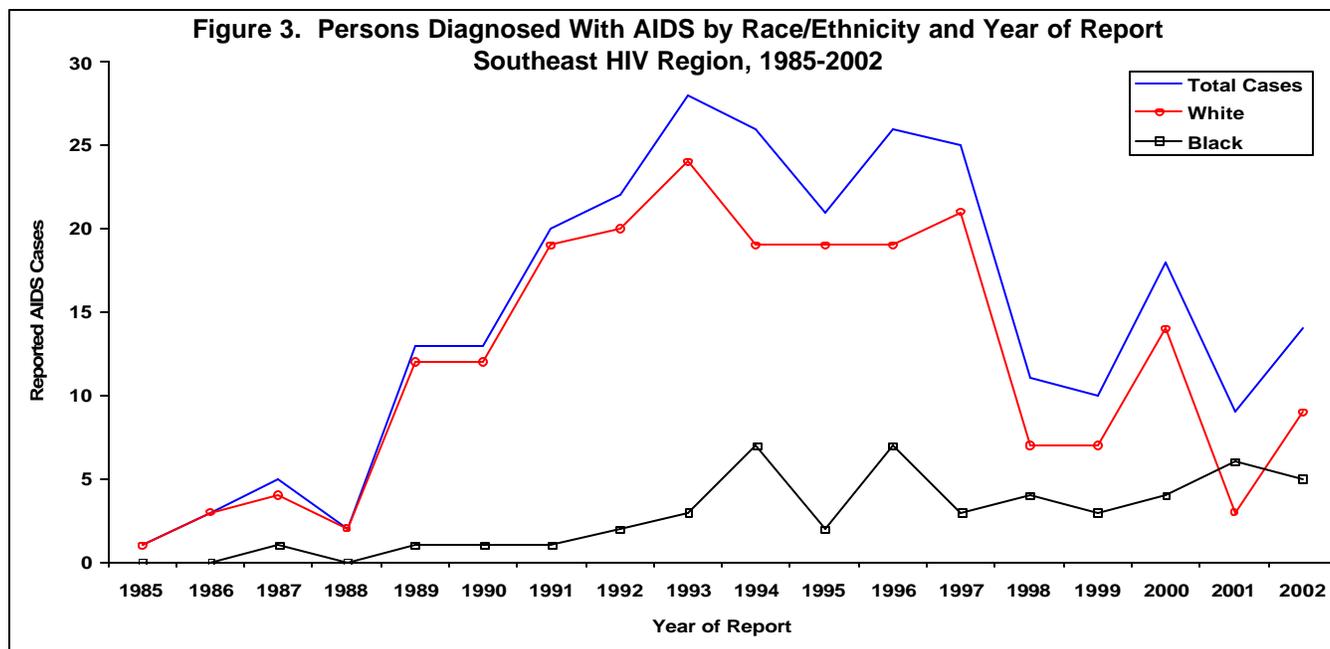
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Trends

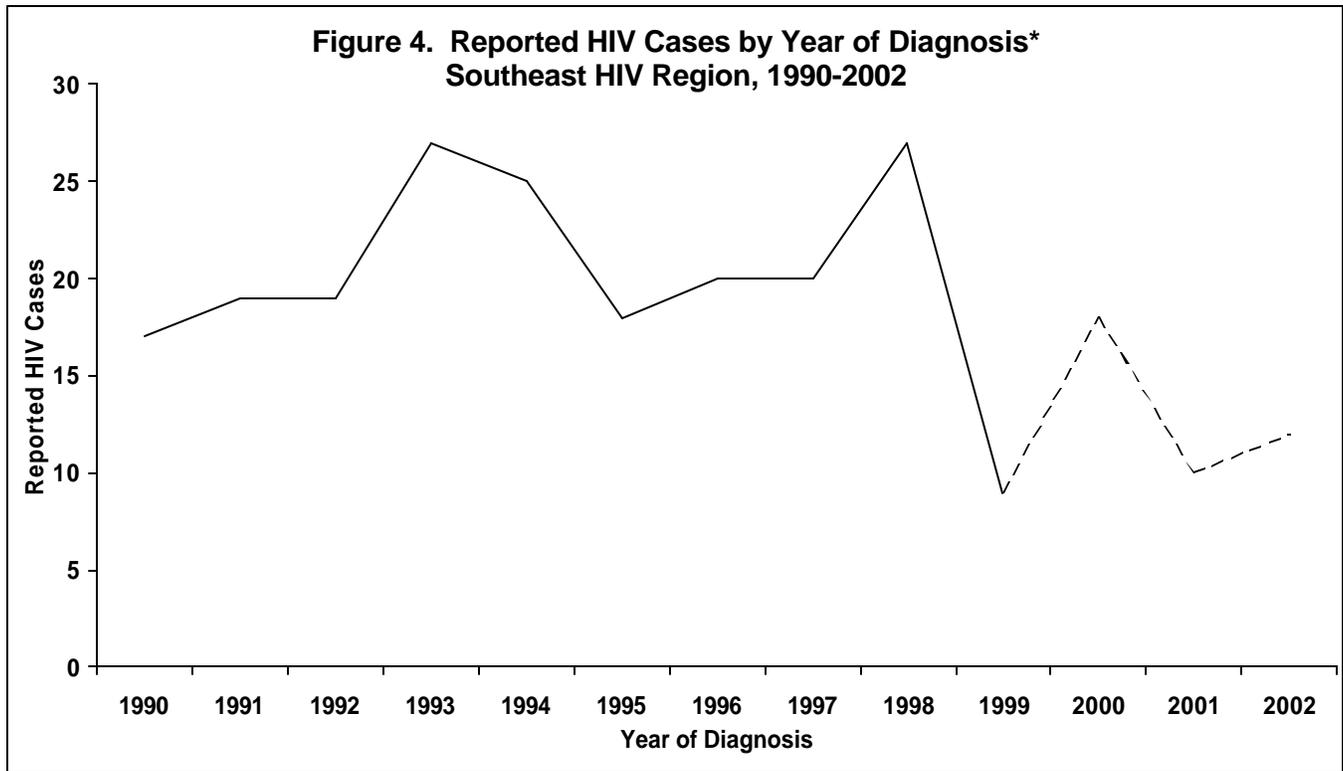
- The 14 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southeast HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 6.7% decrease from the 15 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 193).
- The 14 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represented a 55.6% increase from the 9 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 194).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 200.0% (from 3 cases reported in 2001 to 9 cases in 2002), while the small number of reported cases in blacks decreased 16.7% (6 cases reported in 2001 to 5 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 195), a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and black.
 - In Table 2 (page 195) cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV have, in general, shown an overall downward trend in recent years. It is estimated that approximately 11 new HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.
- Figures 5-6 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender and race/ethnicity. Care should be exercised in interpreting these graphs (and the similar graphs which follow) given the relatively small numbers of cases, and the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.



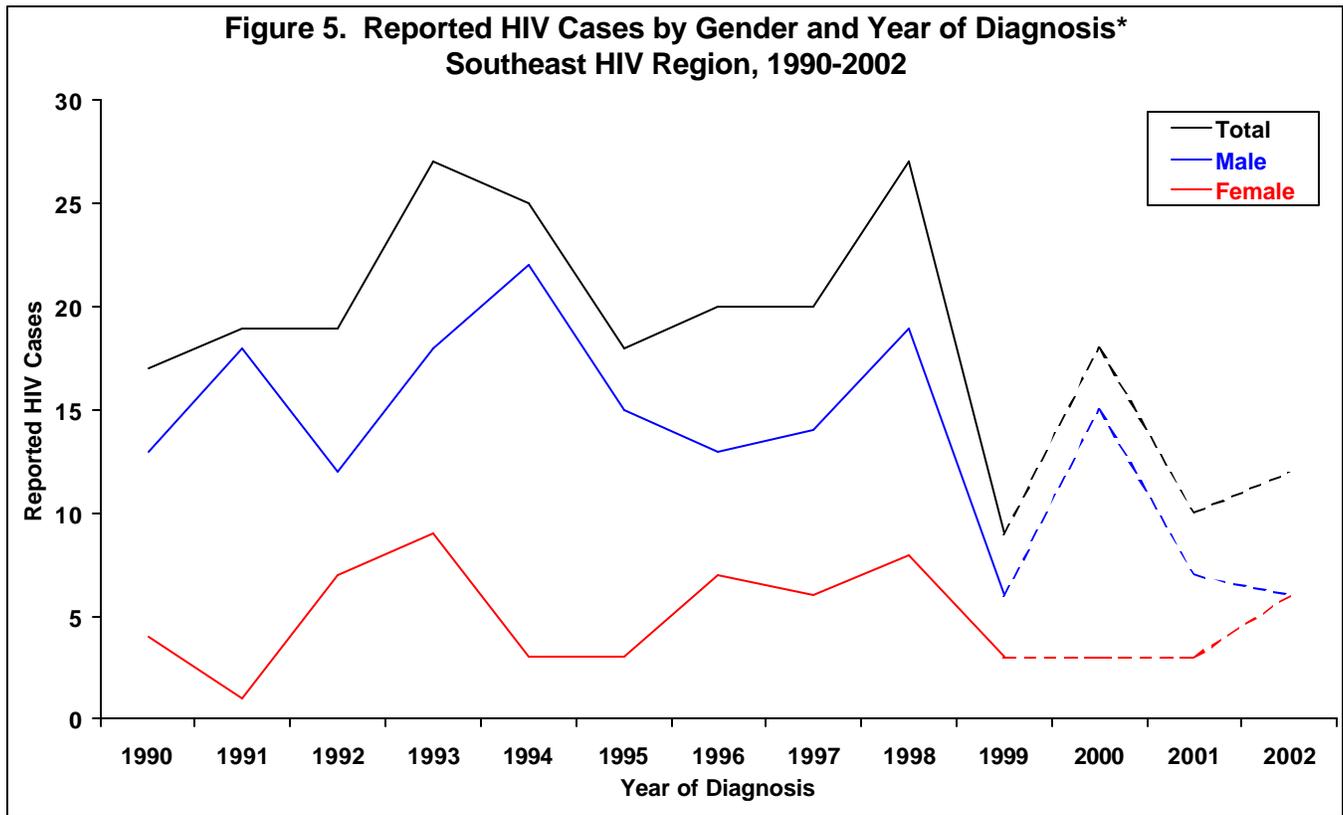
[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-6 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to become AIDS cases, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

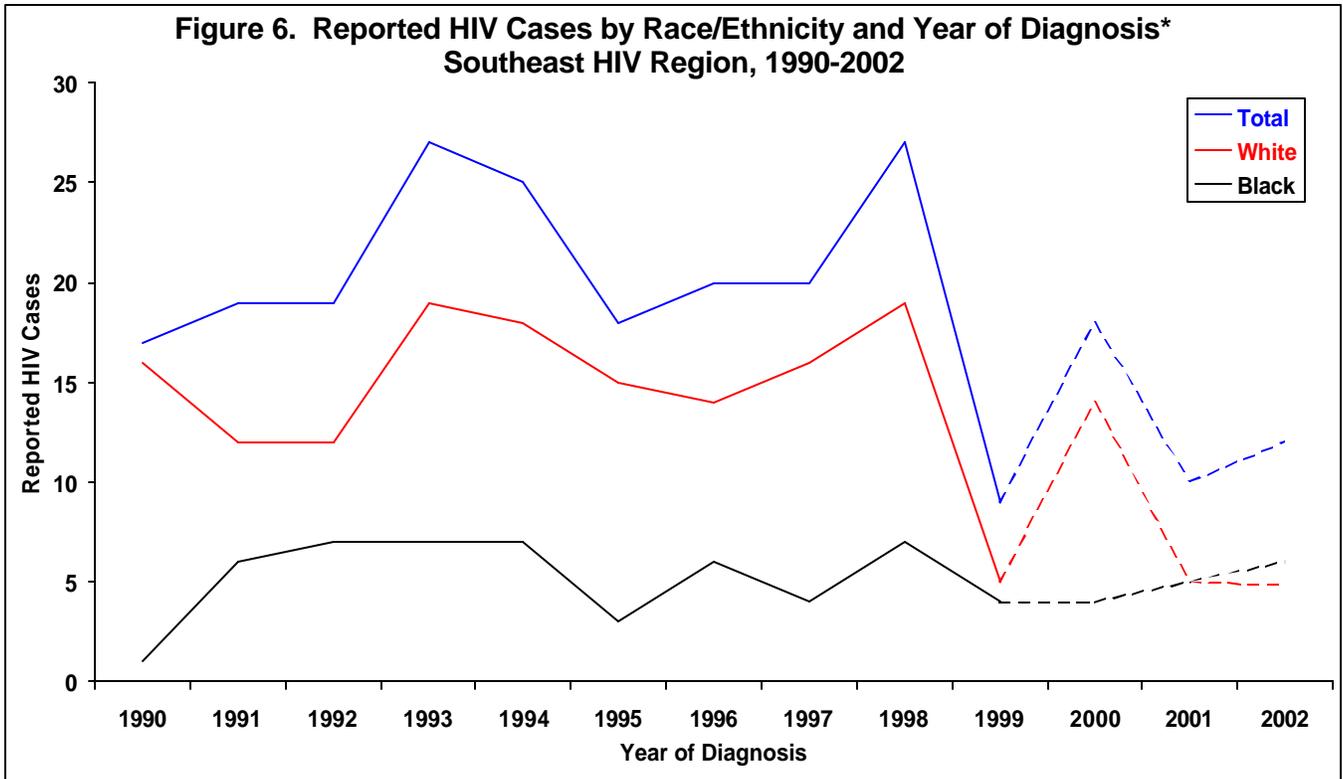


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 188 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 46.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 188 HIV Disease cases, 129 (68.6%) are AIDS cases and 59 (31.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 129 AIDS cases in MSM's make up 48.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 14 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (35.7%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 59 HIV cases in MSM's make up 41.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (22.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 13 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 195). It is estimated that approximately 133 (52.6%) of the 263 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 66 (47.1%) of the 140 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 86.4%, and black men 10.2%.
- White men comprise 93.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, and black men 5.4%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (51.0%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (66.7%) were also in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 39% of these men (37% of white men and 54% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 59 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 16 (27.1%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 10 (16.9%) from St. Francois County, and 7 (11.9%) from Pemiscot County. The remaining 26 (44.0%) cases were from 12 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported from 1-6 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by geographic area.

Trends

- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have, in general, shown an overall downward trend in recent years. It is estimated that approximately 2 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.
- As indicated in Table 2 on page 195, a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (47.1%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (50.6%), appear to be MSM, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	51	(86.4%)	120	(93.0%)
Black	6	(10.2%)	7	(5.4%)
Other/Unknown	2	(3.4%)	2	(1.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	59	(100.0%)	129	(100.0%)

**Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	2	(3.4%)
20-29	32	(54.2%)
30-39	17	(28.8%)
40-49	5	(8.5%)
50+	3	(5.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	59	(100.0%)

**Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	16	(27.1%)
St. Francois County	10	(16.9%)
Pemiscot County	7	(11.9%)
Remaining Counties	26	(44.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	59	(100.0%)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 28 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 6.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 28 HIV Disease cases, 17 (60.7%) are AIDS cases and 11 (39.3%) are HIV cases.
- The 17 AIDS cases make up 6.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 11 HIV cases make up 7.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 11 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 81.8%, and black men make up 18.2%.
- White men comprise 82.3% of the 17 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 17.6%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (54.5%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 54% of these men (52% of white men and 60% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- The 11 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region (each of these counties reported from 1-4 cases).

Trends

- During each of the past five years, from 0-1 HIV cases have been diagnosed in MSM/IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>HIV Cases Cumulative</u>		<u>AIDS Cases Cumulative</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
White	9	(81.8%)	14	(82.3%)
Black	2	(18.2%)	3	(17.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	11	(100.0%)	17	(100.0%)

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
13-19	1	(9.1%)
20-29	2	(18.2%)
30-39	6	(54.5%)
40+	2	(18.2%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	11	(100.0%)

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

The 11 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region
(each of these counties reported from 1-4 cases).

Southeast HIV Region Total	11	(100.0%)
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HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 49 HIV Disease cases in IDUs[†] have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 12.1% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 49 HIV Disease cases, 35 (71.4%) are AIDS cases and 14 (28.6%) are HIV cases.
- The 35 AIDS cases make up 13.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 14 HIV cases make up 10.0% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 64.3% of the 14 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females make up 14.3%; black females 14.3%; and black males 7.1%.
- White males comprise 57.1% of the 35 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white females 17.1%; black males 14.3%; and black females 11.4%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (57.1%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 14 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 4 (28.6%) were from Dunklin County. The remaining 10 (71.4%) cases were from 7 other counties in the region (each county reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past five years, from 0-3 HIV cases have been diagnosed in IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	9	(64.3%)	20	(57.1%)
Black Male	1	(7.1%)	5	(14.3%)
White Female	2	(14.3%)	6	(17.1%)
Black Female	2	(14.3%)	4	(11.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	14	(100.0%)	35	(100.0%)

**Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Age Group	Total	
	Cases	%
13-19	1	(7.1%)
20-29	2	(14.3%)
30-39	8	(57.1%)
40+	3	(21.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	14	(100.0%)

**Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Dunklin County	4	(28.6%)
Remaining Counties	10	(71.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	14	(100.0%)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 92 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 22.8% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 92 HIV Disease cases, 53 (57.6%) are AIDS cases and 39 (42.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 53 heterosexual contact AIDS cases make up 20.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 14 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 6 (42.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- The 39 heterosexual contact HIV cases make up 27.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (22.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 13 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 195. It is estimated that approximately 57 (21.7%) of the 263 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 45 (32.1%) of the 140 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 38.5% of the 39 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; black females make up 28.2%; white males 15.4%; and black males 17.9%.
- Black females comprise 43.4% of the 53 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 34.0%; white males 15.1%; and black males 7.5%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (35.9%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Seven (17.9%) of the 39 reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were diagnosed while in their teens.

Where

- Of the 39 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 6 (15.4%) were from Butler County, 6 (15.4%) from Scott County; 5 (12.8%) from Cape Girardeau County, 3 (7.7%) from Dunklin County, and 5 (12.8%) from Mississippi County. Fourteen (35.9%) cases were reported from 9 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 195), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (32.1%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (21.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts in recent years has been relatively small, and no clear upward or downward trends are discernable. It is estimated that approximately 2 heterosexual contact HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Southeast HIV Region, and Cumulative Through December 2002**

<u>Race/Ethnicity and Gender</u>	<u>HIV Cases Cumulative</u>		<u>AIDS Cases Cumulative</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
White Male	6	(15.4%)	8	(15.1%)
Black Male	7	(17.9%)	4	(7.5%)
White Female	15	(38.5%)	18	(34.0%)
Black Female	11	(28.2%)	23	(43.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	39	(100.0%)	53	(100.0%)

**Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
13-19	7	(17.9%)
20-29	14	(35.9%)
30-39	8	(20.5%)
40+	10	(25.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	39	(100.0%)

**Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
Butler County	6	(15.4%)
Scott County	6	(15.4%)
Cape Girardeau County	5	(12.8%)
Dunklin County	3	(7.7%)
Mississippi County	5	(12.8%)
Remaining Counties	14	(35.9%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	39	(100.0%)

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

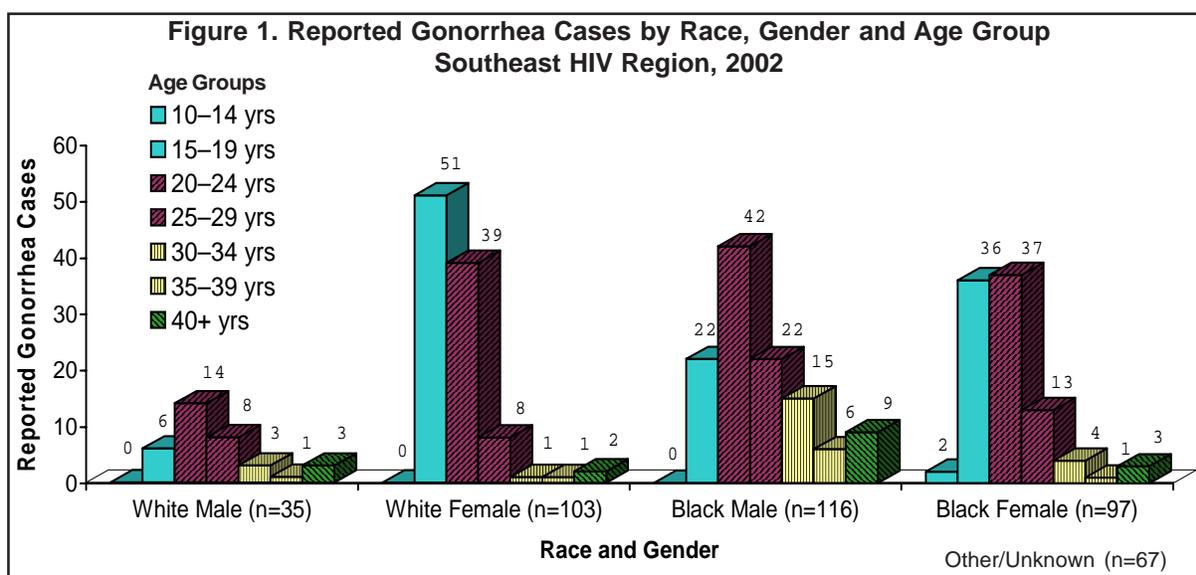
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 418 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Southeast HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 87.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 170 (40.7%) were in males and 248 (59.3%) were in females. Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (74.6%) than in males (25.4%); whereas among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (54.5%) than in females (45.5%).
- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 138 (33.0%) were in whites and 213 (55.3%) were in blacks. One (0.2%) case was in an other racial group, and for 66 (16.0%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (807.6) was about 26 times the rate* in whites (31.3).
- Table 1 on page 209 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 142 (34.0%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 37 (38.1%) of the 97 black female cases, 51 (49.5%) of the 103 white female cases, 22 (19.0%) of the 116 black male cases, and 6 (17.1%) of the 35 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported, 93 (22.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 79 (18.9%) from Scott County, and 55 (13.2%) from Butler County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-45 cases reported. Cases were reported from 17 (85.0%) of the region's 20 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Mississippi County (335.1). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- In recent years, the annual numbers of reported gonorrhea cases from the Southeast HIV Region have remained generally plateaued.
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 4.0% increase from the 402 cases reported in 2001. The incidence has increased by about 31% in whites, while it decreased by about 10% in blacks since the preceding year.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	138	33.0%	31.3
Blacks	213	55.3%	807.6
Other/Unknown	67	16.0%	-
Total Cases	418	100.0%	87.5

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cape Girardeau	93	22.2%	135.4
Scott	79	18.9%	195.4
Butler	55	13.2%	134.6
Mississippi	45	10.8%	335.1
New Madrid	45	10.8%	227.7
Pemiscot	33	7.9%	164.6
St. Francois	29	6.9%	52.1
Total Cases	418	100.0%	87.5

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Southeast HIV Region, 2002

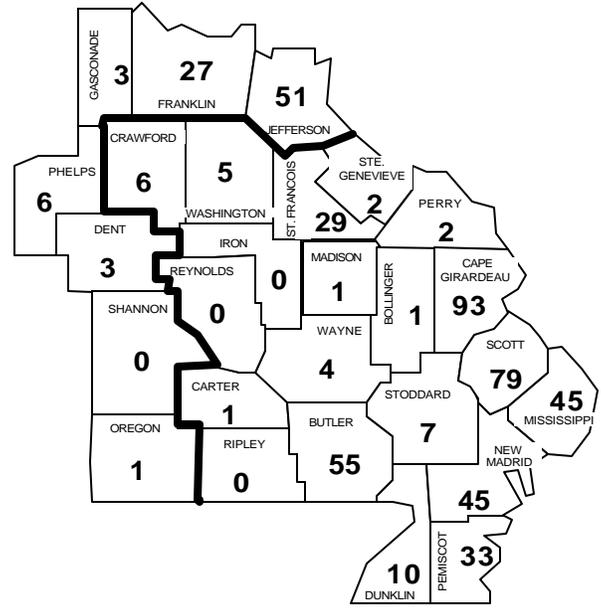
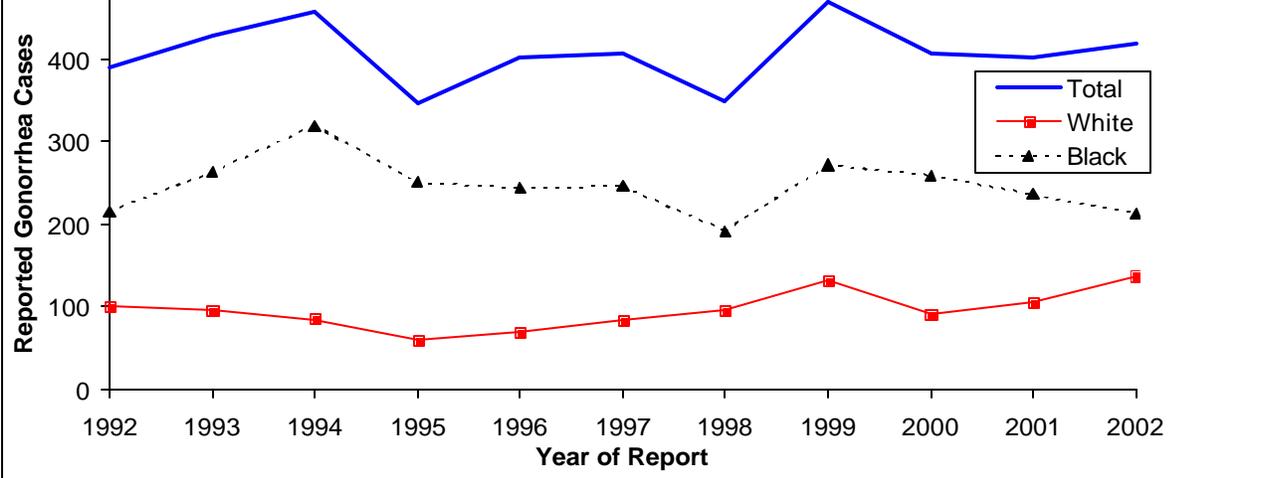


Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Cape Girardeau County	93	100.0%	135.4	38	40.9%	60.0	46	49.5%	1269.3
Scott County	79	100.0%	195.4	26	32.9%	73.4	53	67.1%	1248.2
Butler County	55	100.0%	134.6	18	32.7%	47.8	20	36.4%	53.1
Mississippi County	45	100.0%	335.1	5	11.1%	47.9	38	84.4%	1378.3
New Madrid County	45	100.0%	227.7	9	20.0%	54.7	24	53.3%	790.8
Pemiscot County	33	100.0%	164.6	3	9.1%	20.9	26	78.8%	494.4
St. Francois County	29	100.0%	52.1	18	62.1%	33.6	3	10.3%	266.4
Southwest HIV Region	418	100.0%	87.5	138	33.0%	31.3	213	51.0%	807.6

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

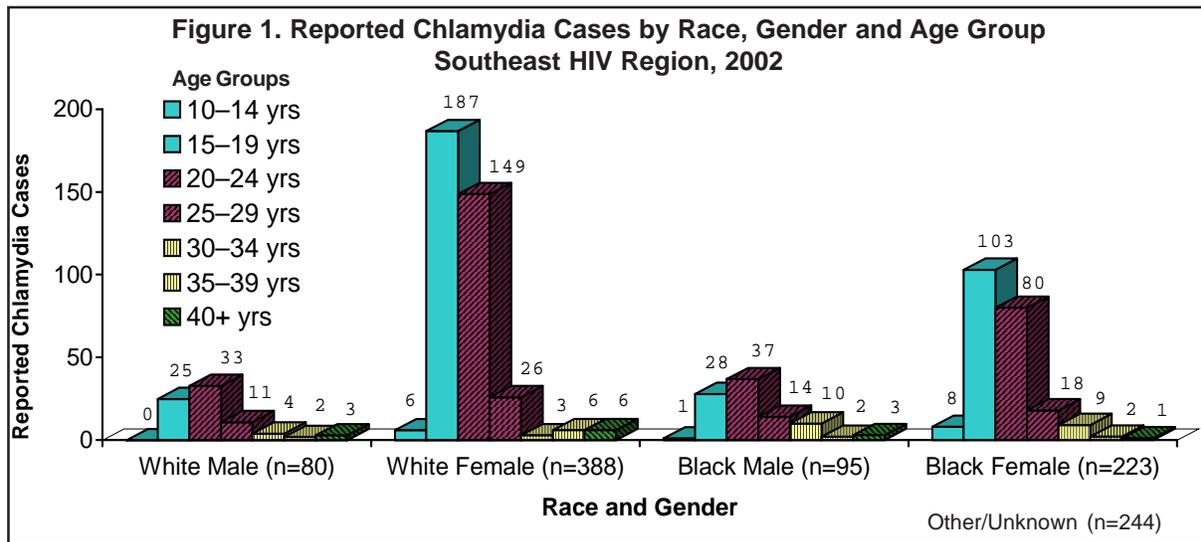
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 1,030 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Southeast HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 215.6 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 208 (20.2%) were in males and 822 (79.8%) were in females.
- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 468 (45.4%) were in whites and 318 (30.9%) were in blacks. Six (0.6%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 238 (23.1%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1205.7) was about 11 times the rate* in whites (106.0).
- Table 1 on page 211 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 468 (45.4%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 110 (49.3%) of the 223 black female cases, 192 (49.5%) of the 388 white female cases, 29 (30.5%) of the 95 black male cases, and 25 (31.3%) of the 80 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported, 164 (15.9%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 157 (15.2%) from Pemiscot County, 129 (12.5%) from Scott County, and 125 (12.1%) from Butler County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-101 cases reported. Cases were reported from 19 of the region's 20 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Pemiscot County (783.2). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- Since the mid-1990s, the annual numbers of reported chlamydia cases from the Southeast HIV Region have shown a general upward trend, the result of increased screening through the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 1,030 cases reported in 2002 represented a 10.4% increase from the 933 cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

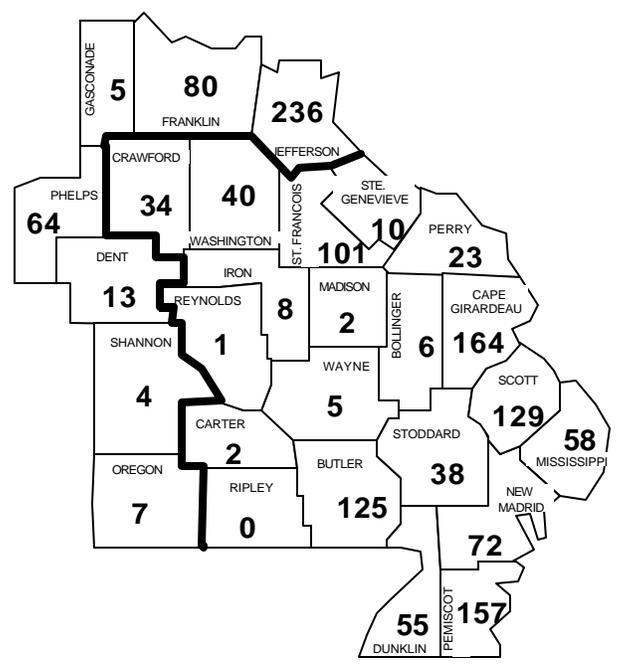
Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	468	45.4%	106.0
Blacks	318	30.9%	1205.7
Other/Unknown	244	23.7%	-
Total Cases	1,030	100.0%	215.6

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cape Girardeau.....	164	15.9%	238.7
Pemiscot	157	15.2%	783.2
Scott	129	12.5%	319.1
Butler	125	12.1%	305.9
St. Francois	101	9.8%	181.5
New Madrid	72	7.0%	364.4
Mississippi	58	5.6%	432.0
Dunklin	55	5.3%	165.9
Washington	40	3.9%	171.4
Stoddard	38	3.7%	127.9
Total Cases	1,030	100.0%	215.6

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Southeast HIV Region, 2002



*Per 100,000 population

Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Cape Girardeau County	164	100.0%	238.7	88	53.7%	139.0	56	34.1%	1545.3
Pemiscot County	157	100.0%	783.2	32	20.4%	222.4	102	65.0%	1939.5
Scott County	129	100.0%	319.1	58	45.0%	163.6	54	41.9%	1271.8
Butler County	125	100.0%	305.9	55	44.0%	146.0	19	15.2%	891.2
St. Francois County	101	100.0%	181.5	69	68.3%	129.0	4	4.0%	355.2
New Madrid County	72	100.0%	364.4	31	43.1%	188.5	25	34.7%	823.7
Mississippi County	58	100.0%	432.0	12	20.7%	114.7	43	74.1%	1559.7
Dunklin County	55	100.0%	165.9	15	27.3%	51.0	10	18.2%	347.3
Washington County	40	100.0%	171.4	33	82.5%	148.1	3	7.5%	519.0
Stoddard County	38	100.0%	127.9	23	60.5%	79.5	0	0.0%	0.0
Southwest HIV Region	1,030	100.0%	215.6	468	45.4%	106.0	318	30.9%	1205.7

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
 Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2002

